RIDGEWOOD'S CHOIR ROW

IT THREATENS TO REND OLD PAR MUS CHURCH IN TWAIN And Has Excited the Jersey Subarb More Than Even the Local Newspaper Ac-counts of Church Sociable Games or the Contests of the Edwards Brothers,

Riporwood, N. J., March 21. This village has two local newspapers, the chief end o which seems to be to chronicie the exciting sames of Copenhagen, Ring-Around-a-Rosy and Pillows and Keyes at Christian Endeavor and church sociables. It has sols two Edwardse Capt, John A., Justice of the Peace, and Joseph W., banker's clerk, who claims mastership in the game of railroad whist. The two Edwardses are rivals for public popularity on the School Board and after an unusually exciting election on Tuesday evening Capt, John landed his candidates and is thus certain to control the Board the coming year. But above all other public and private affairs to absorb the gossips of the village, precedence is always given to the Paramus Church trouble. Discord has prevalled among the people of the old stone church hat stands prominently on an elevation upor historic Paramus Plains for more than a year. with periodic upheavais that widen the breach The sewing circle has full details, and the pro-

gressive euchre players discuss it between deals. The history, chronologically, dates back to be holiday season of 1893 94. The choir volunteered to sing at the Sunday school Christmas festival, but several of the singers being in-disposed a request was made that the celebra-

tion be postponed a few days until a fresh supply of troches might be procured. Andrew J. Zabriskie, superintendent of the Sunday school, would not change his date. Miss Venie Crouter, leading soprano and daughter of C. P. Crouter, then one of the most prominent members of the church, refused to join the choir on that occasion, pleading a severe cold. The music was so poor that even Casper T. Zabriskie, conductor of the choir, was dissatisfed, and the audience criticised the music as bad enough to frighten the angels from the hills of Zion.

The singers manifested proper indignation at this treatment: their friends took up the controversy for them, and soon there were many members of the congregation who not only failed to greet each other when they met at the Lord's house on Sunday, but some scowled at their brethren across the communion cup. Matters floated along thus for a few months, with clouds gathering over the sheepfold, until one evaning last fall, when there was a meeting of ladies in the chapel. As this assemblage was about to disperse, Mrs. C. P. Crouter, who was assertived at treatment received by herself and family, made a remark implying that Pastor W. H. Vroom had outlived his usefulness as spiritual guide of the flock, and a permanent change in the output would be beneficial.

Mrs. Crouter's remark was conveyed to the pastor, some said by his daughter Florence, who was at the meeting. As Mr. Vroom has preached to the Paramus people for only eight years, he did not agree with Mrs. Crouter's estimate of his usefulness; in fact, few residents of Ridgewood are willing to accept any but a personal estimate of their general qualities. The discussion of congregational matters broadened with time, each story gaining in volume as it passed through the various social cliques, and the outcome was charges against Mrs. Crouter to have been shamefully partisan, the pastor, who made er formulated the charges, presiding, and a majority of the church, observe hos hould pay the train hands for taking care of the

But the action that created the greatest sen But the action that created the greatest sen-sation in the choir loft was an order that the furtain should be drawn aside during prayers and preaching so that the congregation could see what the singers were doing. This was ac-cepted as an unwarranted reflection upon the vocalists, but the order was enforced until a few vocalists, but the order was enforced until a few weeks ago, when the curtain was again put to its ancient use. The vocal department of the church was composed of Casper T. Zabriskle, his daughters Katle and Any, his niece Mamie Zabriskle, Mrs. Isaac Kelser, and Miss Demarest,

his daughters Katie and Amy, his niece Mamie Zabriskie. Mrs. Isaac Reiser, and Miss Demarest, with Augustus Crouter as organist.

Two weeks ago the church elected as new elders stephen Van Emburgh and Henry Storms, as deacons, Christian Feiter and William Hannam. When the new Consistory organized orders were again issued to remove the curtain that obscured the singers from the view of the audience. The formale worshippers declared that there was a constant loobing about of feathers and ribbons on hats in the choir loft, which was especially distracting as nobedy could see what occasioned the movements. This caused a strike in the choir. The singers would stand no further reflections. They averred that it was necessary to consult over the music during the intervals, which would not look well in face of the entire congregation. If the curtain was removed they would remove themselves from the choir loft.

The elders and deacons had a conference with Paster Vroom, and it was determined to stand firmly by the decree. The curtain must go even though never another note was uttered over the parson's head. The curtain went, and Leader Zabriske followed with his daughters, their cousin, and their aunt, leaving Organist Crouter stone behind the fretwork, with no hats or bonnels to obstruct his view of Pastor Vroom's head. It was remarked as a peculiar coincidence that the last hymn sung by the striking choir

heis to obstruct his view of Pasion thembead. It was remarked as a peculiar coincidence that the last hymn sung by the striking choir last Sunday morning commenced;

Witness, ye men and angels now, Before the Lord we speak.

Before the Lori we speak.

The Consistory was hurriedly convened on Monday, when the situation was discussed at length, the conclusion being that there should be no compromise with the strikers. Although they contributed their services they must submit to such rules as the Consistory might adopt. Albert and John Storms were appointed a committee to hunt up new singers, with an admonition to hustle, lu order that the coming Sunday service might not be without a choir, "as a sormon without music was like unto a dry bread pudding without wine sauce." This remark is said to have been subsequently withdrawn when it was interpreted as a reflection upon the preacher.

preacher.
This afternoon it was stated that the commit-This afternoon it was stated that the committee had the following names on its list: Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Emburgh, Miss Crissle Demarest, Miss Laura Roard, Miss Irene Van Emburgh, Edward Nickerson, and Master Charley Masten. The vocal ability of these ladies and gentlemen, so far as it is known to the community through church sociables and pound parties, is already the subject of criticism by friends of the atrikers, and the coming Sunday service will draw to the old Paramus church a congregation attracted by an irresistible curiority, and the test of the new singers will be a crucial one. The opponents of Pastor Vroom declare that his policy, adopted by the official Board of the church, is undermining the old society with a threat of total dismemberment unless a change is adopted; and to bring about a better feeling the reagnation of Mr. Vroom is necessary. With the purpose of settling the differences, it is understood that at effort will be made to have the matter taken before the classis at its spring meeting.

RIG FIRE IN SIOUX CITY.

\$400,000 Worth of Property Destroyed During a Gain of Wind.

Storx Ciry, Ia., March 21. The greatest fire in the history of this city this morning destroyed property to the value of \$400,000. It started at 10 o'clock in a pile of rubbish on the platform of the Western Transfer and Implement Company's warehouse, and in an hour the iron building, four stories high, and covering a quarter block of ground, with over \$200,000 worth of implements and carriages, was a heap of rains. The fire spread to the plant of the sloux City Linseed Oil Company, and soon the big elevator, with 100,000 bushels of flax in it.

was destroyed. Every piece of fire apparatus in the city was at work, but it was impossible to control the fire, as the wind blew a gale all day. The castern part of the city's business section was threatened with destruction, and the Mayor sent telegrams to surrounding towns for additional fire apparatus. The fire was only controlled in time to save the main buildings of the Linsed Oil Company, including the mill. The loss to the company is \$100,000.

THE BATTLE OVER MARX'S TRUCK. Waring Complains to Strong of Grady Mars to Waring of Corns,

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring trans mitted to Mayor Strong yesterday the report made to him by Superintendent Corsa of the Fourth district on the row Corsa had on Tues day with George B. Marx of 404 East Thirteenth street, and on the dismissal of the case by Justice Grady. Marx was arrested on Tuesday at Corsa's request. Corsa, while making a raid o trucks and push carts left in the streets seized two trucks which were standing in front of Marx's stable. The trucks were hitched to the depart ment wagon, and Corsa started to drive off with them. Mark came running out, and, catching hold of the bridle, shouted, "Unbitch those trucks!" Five blacksmiths went to his assist ance and Marx succeeded in getting his trucks away from the superintendent. Then Corsa had

Marx arrested and taken to the Essex Market Court, where he was discharged.
In his report Corsa says that Marx resisted his lawful authority, being aided by "five or six stout blacksmiths," and that Policeman No. 37 was relievant to make the arrest.

"We proceeded to Essex Market Court." he continues, "where we appeared before Police Justice Thomas F. Gradly, who, after reading the complaint, demanded of me to know where I got my authority from. Whereupon I informed him that it was from the law governing the Street Cleaning Department, and showed him a small pamphlet of the law, after reading which he remarked: 'Oh, that is preposterous. Do you pretend to say that if, there is a wagen standing along the street anywhere that you have the right to come along and gobble it up? Absurd! No cause of action. I discharge the prisoner. You street-leaning looks better clean the mud out of the streets before you begin to gather up the wagons.

"To which I replied: 'Well, Judge, how do you decide? Have I not the right to take that truck?"

"No, no,' he said, 'you have no right to touch it." lawful authority, being aided by "five or six

With this report Col. Waring sent a letter to the Mayor, reading as follows:

Six: I beg to enclose herein a copy of a report made by H. C. Corsa, superintendent of the Fourth district. Department of Street Chaning, and I beg to call your attention to the conduct of Police Justice Thomas F. Grady and of Police Officer No. 37, Fourteenth precincr.
It is useless to attempt to execute the law if policemen and Police Justices fail to do their part of the duty. Respectfully yours.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner. Mr. Marx's side of the affair was set forth in the following letter from him to Col. Waring:

the following letter from him to Col. Waring:

Dran Sin: Your division superintendent, Henry C.

Corsa, had me arrested to-day for doing something
that you expect every law; abiding citizen to do, keep
wagons, &c. off the sirvets.

I was in the act of taking one of my trucks from the
atreet to my shop when he demanded me to let it stand
to enable him to take it away. I refused to do so, and
took my truck inside (the only one I had). Five or ten
minutes afterward he came along with an officer and
had me arrested. I was discharged, by you think
he acted right? He claims to be acting under your
orders.

minutes afterward he came along with an officer and had me arrested. I was discharged. Bo you think he acted right? He claims to be acting under your orders.

The idea of being arrested for doing what you want done is more than I can let pass without trying to get redress. Yours very truly.

Mayor Strong referred Col. Waring's communication to Secretary Hedges to investigate the legal aspect of the case. The law makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to remove or cause to be removed all unharnessed trucks, carta, wagons, and vehicles of any description found in the streets between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. on any day except Sunday and legal holidays, and also all unharnessed vehicles found on the street during the night or on Sundays or legal holidays where permits have not been granted for their being so placed. This provision of the law relates to the removal and confiscation of the vehicle. Another provision makes it a misdemeanor for anybody so to store vehicles of the description referred to, and provides for a fine for violation of the law. It is also provided that "the General Superintendent, the assistant superintendents, the section foremen, the time collectors, the dump inspectors and the assistant dump inspectors" of the Street Cleaning Department "sliall have power to make arrest without warrant whenever any provision of the mat dump inspectors and the assistant of the police force."

Police Justice Grady said: "I decided the Marx case on the evidence before me. It appeared that Marx is a wheelwright, and had just moved the wagon in question into the street Cleaning Department, and I, judging that the defendant did not intend to violate the law, discharged him. The decision I made would hardly establish the rule that an officer of the department cannot make arrests where the circumstances do not seem to warrant it. If there seems to be a premeditated violation of the law in any case brought before me the prisoner will be held."

DELAWARE'S SENATE CONTEST. New Names Introduced in the Balloting, but No Choice Made.

DOVER, Del., March 21.-Two ballots were taken for United States Senator to-day, and all the Higgins men except one went to Benjamin Sields of Wilmington. Both ballots stood Higgins, Republican, 1; Nields, Republican, 7. Addicks, Republican, 6; Massey, Republican, 4; Ridgely, Democrat, 9; Bayard, Democrat, 1 absent, 2. A motion that the joint meeting should adjourn until to-morrow was carried by a vote of 20 to 8, the Nields men voting no. Chancellor James L. Walcott (Dem., who was the choice of the minority Democratic caucus for Senator, and who has since been supported by a majority of the Democratic members of by a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, to-day sent a letter to Speaker of the Senate Watson requesting the withdrawai of his name. The Walcott followers, of whom Mr. Watson has been the leader, then united upon Edward Ridgely of Dover, and nine votes were cast for him in both ballots.

OPPENHEIMER A WITNESS.

Grand Jury Hears What He Has to Say Against Coroner Hocher. An interesting witness before the Grand Jury resterday was Moses Oppenheimer, formerly

clark to Coroner Hoeber. He lant Hoeber \$500 on election day, and was appointed a clerk afterward by Dr. Hoeber, who said he was the most eminently fitted of all the applicants for the place. It is believed that Oppenheimer was wanted to testify in relation to the money which he lent Hoeber. Oppenheimer said afterward that Hoeber was a "gombendium of foolishness and a political freak."

Coroner Hoeber was considerably excited while Oppenheimer was before the Grand Jury, and called to see District Attorney Fellows. After he had spent some time with the District Attorney he was referred to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. He said when he came out of Col. Fellows's office that any person who took a dishonest view of the \$500 which he borrowed from Oppenheimer was not in his right mind. terward by Dr. Hoeber, who said he was the

CHANCE FOR TAMMANY LABORERS May Register and Get Jobs, but It Takes Pull to Keep a Job.

The new rules of the municipal Civil Service Commission, requiring the registration of applicants for places of a non-competitive character, such as those of mechanics, laborers, and acter, such as those of mechanics, laborers, and foremen, is looked on with great disfavor by Republican bone hunters. The appointing power has to fill vacancies from the list according to priority of registration, and there is nothing to prevent Tammany men from flocking to be registered first. Such an arrangement is also a hard blow at bossiem, for more appears to depend on the applicant's ability to get registered first than on pull. Still a pull is a useful thing to have to retain one of these jobs after it is obtained, for a man may be promptly dismissed to make room for somebody on the waiting list who is a better Republican or has a stronger pull.

MORE PLACES FOR SHEPARDITES. The Acting Revenue Collector in Brooklyn Follows Healy's Example,

Acting Revenue Collector McKinny of Brooklyn has appointed W. S. Searing and Morrison Hoyt deputy collectors of income tax. These are the first appointments made by the acting are the first appointments made by the acting Collector, and likewise of these made by A. Augustus Healy, his rejected predecessor. They have been taken from the ranks of the kicking Shepardites. Mr. Seating has been excellently cared for by the regular organization before he joined the Shepardito faction, having been Democratic Supervisor of the Twenty-first ward, City Anditor for two terms, and deputy collector in the Custom House. Mr. Hoy is one of the leading lights in the Shepardite organization in the Flatbush district.

Mrs. Lease Declines to Be Mayor.

WICHITA, Kan., March 21.-After two post ponements of the Citizens' Convention, Mrs. clined the nomination for Mayor of Wichita. If she accepted the nomination she would be compelled to resign her position at the head of the State Board of Charities with an income three to four times larger than the Mayor's salary. Mary E. Lesse arrived here yesterday and de-

For Excise Inspector.

Another Broadway merchant has been certified by Excise Commissioner Harburger to be examined for appointment as Excise Inspector to the State Civil Service Commissioners. He is Philip Hushkind of Hushkind & Co. and repre-sents the Independent County organization in the Seventh Assembly district.

YOUNG JOE ORR'S STORY

HE RECOVERS ENOUGH TO TELL A LITTLE OF IT.

and Were Trying to Take Him Away-He Escaped After a Struggle His Broth-er Has Another Theory - Improving There were marked changes yesterday in the ondition of Joseph Orr, the Brooklyn boy who ince last Saturday has Inin with his faculties in eclipse and his sensory nerves totally or in part inactive. The changes were for better, and the boy now talks with considerable freedom and sees pretty about him and with some effort is able to dis

well. He recognizes by sight the persons tinguish objects held at some distance from him. Aside from the humanitarian viewpoint and family love and sympathy, it is well for the peace and wellbeing of the Orr household that improvement has begun, for yesterday was para-nolaca' day, and they put themselves in evidence from various quarters. From Hoboken, from this city, and from Brooklyn they sent letters, tracts, and business cards, auggestions, advice, offers of aid, adjurations, and warnings, original and scriptural, and some called in pe son with calolery and threats. Some signed their names and addresses and some were anonymous.

postal card, written partly in English and partly in German, suggesting a new form of treatment and announcing that the writer would call dur-ing the day. Not long afterward Mrs. Orr saw a man coming up the street and knew intuitively that he was the sender of the postal card. He was tall and thin and whiskerless, so tall that Mrs. Orr guessed his height as eight feet. His face was pockmarked, and his nose would have misled a bald eagle. To complete the incongruity of his appearance he wore a silk hat. Under his arm he carried a bundle of pa-

hat. Under his arm he carried a bundle of papers. Mrs. Orr opened the door a little way and the following colloquy took place:

"Are you Mrs. Orr?"

"I am, sir."

"I am a doctor of Bellevue, and I have come over to see your sick boy."

"It is too bad you came so far, for you cannot see him." said Mrs. Orr.

"I will see him, I must see him, I shall see him." said the crank with vigor, and with equal firmness Mrs. Orr replied:

"You neither will, must, nor shall see him, for you can't come in."

"I will come in," said the crank; but just then a harmless newspaper reporter whom Mrs. Orr had called to her aid came to the door and the paranolac turned about and went rapidly down the street, and he was not seen again during the day.

A later mail brought a card from Hoboken ex-

A later mail brought a card from Hoboken extolling the merits of "electrolibration," and assuring Mrs. Orr that she should change physicians and have the new electric method used on
her son. For convenience, the writer agreed to
be in Liberty street, this city, subject to call
during the afternoon.

But it was by the noon mail that the rich
abundance of the paranoise sympathy and
concern was made manifest. An original invocation, scrawled diagonally on the tora leaf
of a notebook, a leaf of the Bible containing
parts of the twenty-second and twenty-third
chapters of II. Samuel about David's faith in
God and a catalogue of David's mighty men,
and another leaf from a smaller Bible with the
ninth chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark were
among the receipts. A marked verse read:
When Jesus saw, that the people came running to-

When Jesus saw that the people came running to-gether he rebuked the foul spirit, saying unto him thou dumb and deaf spirit I charge thee come out of him and enter no more into him.

gether he rebuked the four spirit, anyting unto him thou dumb and deaf spirit I charge thee come out of him and enter no more into him.

There came also a bundle of tracts with these cheerful titles: "They Have No Prayers at Their House" (Mrs. Orr said that was a mistake, "The Dying Drummer Boy," No Prayers Avail After Death," "Christ Found at Home." "A Story of a Text," and "God's Appointments."

"The Starless Crown," "Only Trust Me." "A Story of a Text," and "God's Appointments."

"Semething of the glamour about Joseph Orr's peculiar state disappears as his condition mends. His case is phenomenal because of the length of time the suspension of his faculties and senation has continued, but the mystery about it becomes less, at least in the minds of his attendants. When Dr. Ferchland called yesterday morning Joe tried to tell of his experiences after leaving school on Thursday of last week. He said that the three boys who accompanied him from the schoolhouse, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, and that just as he turned into Twenty-second street as strange man without a moustache struck him with a red handkerchief. The next thing the boy remembered was that he imagined he was in a wagon. He did not remember definitely being in a wagon, but that he imagined he was in noe. He cried and kicked, but the two men in the wagon drove on. When they reached the open country near car tracks he managed to crawl out of the wagon and the men did nothing to prevent him, although they saw him.

Then he walked until tired, and his next remembrance was of awaking in Greenwood Cemetery with the cape of his overcoat over his head and seeing snow all around. He made his way out, and remembers seeing two men near a saloon, which is supposed to be one at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, and them entity he recollections ceased. Cross-examination about the men in the waron confused him, and even questions which previously he had an swered intelligently puzzled him. A physician and in his weakened condition di

swered intelligently puzzled him. A physician said that it was possible he was trying to lie, and in his weakened condition didn't know how to do it.

Several members of the family hold an opinlon of the case that offers a rational explanation of the whole. As was said in The Sun yesterday, shock may result from fright as well as from exposure, and, of courae, it may result from both. The one positive, physical fact in the case is that the boy is suffering from shock. The opinion of some members of the family is that Joe, who is described as rather a deep boy, wanted to take a walk Thursday, and took so long a one he could not get back to school: that then fear of the consequences at home kept him from returning there and led him to walk on until he was overcome by fatigue and fright, when he sank somewhere by the wavaids and became the victim of exposure. The idea of the man and the rad handkerchief is ascribed, according to this opinion, to a recollection of some stranger who perhaps picked the boy up and wiped his face or rubbed it to revive him. The condition of his shoes bears out, it is said, the inference that he walked a considerable distance. His halting story bears out these unkind deductions, and his brother, who was his confident, held this notion of Joseph's doings from the start. It has been housed that Joe would make a clean present of the whole affair to his brother, but he has not yet done so.

This brother likes to do carpenter work and has sought to induce Joe to work in with him, but Joe was different. Mrs. Orr. who says proudly that Joe is one of thirteen children, is prepared to recognize that there is a difference in children.

The enema that Ur. Ferchland gave on Wednesday night indicated a satisfactory condition, and the patient seemed yeaterday morning to be generally in a better state than theretofore. The stomach appeared to be somewhat distended, but the indications were not necessarily serious, and the boy's appetite continued good and his pulse normal. Sensation appeared to be ret

the sole of the foot could still be punctured by a needle without pain.

The room had been kept darkened until yesterday. In the morning sunlight was let in to change the air. The light seemed to produce an effect on the patient's eyes, as he complained of a brightness. In the afternoon when the doctor called again he was hailed with delight by the family. The boy could see.

He sat up in bed and described the Doctor's appearance, and after looking hard for a moment at a watch held a little way from him, told what it was. He also complained then of pains in his feet, which indicates that sensation is returning to them. One of the grave features of that fact, however, is that it may mean inflammation.

mation.
After a member has been frozen there is very likely to be inflammation, followed by gangrene. In the books it is written that six days after the freezing is the limit of the time during which gangrene may set in. The frost which attacked the boy's feet was on Friday last.
Materialists look upon Joseph's improvement yesterday as the work of nature. As nearly as could be learned last night, it is regarded in the family as miraculous. The Orre are Catholics and believe in the miracle-working power of relics of the saints. and believe in the miracle-working power of relics of the saints.

Among the callers at the house yesterday, it is said, were some women with duly authenticated relics, and the impression apparently prevailed last evening that Joseph's sight and the sensa-tion in his feet began after the application of

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Representations Made to the Ports With Regard to Cases of Ill Treatment. Lospon, March 21.-In the House of Com mone to-day Mr. Charles Ernest Schwann, Advanced Liberal member for the North Division of Manchester, asked if the Government would cooperate with Russia and France in bringing to an end the barbarons misdeeds perpetrated in

to an end the barbarous misdeeds perpetrated in Armenia by agents of the Porte.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the object desired would not be attained by the raising of such questions. Already, he added, several representations had been made to the Porte regarding cases of hardship and ill treatment which had been brought to the attention of the British authorities.

Constantinopie, March 21.—The Government, after considering the matter for a week, have decided to allow the foreign members of the Armenian Commission of Inquiry to have their own interpreters. In consequence of this decision the various foreign embassics are now sending interpreters to Moosh.

The Sultan has ordered the release of the Armenian scelesiastics who are imprisoned in the provinces for political offences.

BUILDING STRIKES ENDED. Ste Thousand Men Will Betern to Worl

To-day.
The eight-hour work day strike of the Elec trical Workers' Union and the sympathetic strikes of the building trades in support of it were formally declared off yesterday and about 8,000 men in different trades, it is estimated will return to work to-day. This is the first set tlement of a strike brought about through the nstrumentality of the New York Council of conciliation and Mediation, of which Bishop otter is President.

Both employers and employees admit that this rolunteer Arbitration Board did a good deal to ward smoothing away difficulties in the way of a settlement. The agreement was reached on Wednesday at

meeting of committees of the Electrical Con tractors' Association, the Board of Walking Delegates, and the Mason Builders' Association held in the office of Charles T. Mills, archite-21 East Twontieth street. The agreement is a follows:

New York, March 20, 1805.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the following proposition be submitted to the Flee trical Contractors. Association and to the Executive Committee of the Board of Delegates as a basis for at amicable adjustment of the present difficulty. That all electrical workers at present employed be subjected to an examination as to compessing in the trade.

ade.
That the Electrical Workers' Union declares i sadiness to accept into their union all persons we satisfactorily passed such examination, from the same acceptance of the same acceptance.

employees.

Electrical Contractors' Association: James R.

Strong, Chairman; E. S. Kelfer, John T. Hunt, P. H.

Klein, Jr., J. C. Hatzel, James F. Hughes, and Charles

L. Eidlitz.

Board of Walking Delegates: William J. O'Brien,

Chairman; R. J. Anslow, Jr., Matthew F. Murray,

Thomas Tyrell, and G. O. Guilliard.

Mason Builders Association: Otto M. Eidlitz, Chair
man; Charles T. Wills, and S. J. Robinson. man; Charles T. Wills, and S. J. Robinson.

A call was sent out at midnight on Wednesday to the thirty-eight walking delegates, whose trades were involved, to meet at 139 East Fifty-ninth street yesterday forenoon at 10::00 o'clock to ratify the agreement, and all attended. When the agreement was read by a representative of the committee of the walking delegates the delegate of the electrical workers objected.

"We have not got all we wanted to get," he said. said.
"The settlement is as fair as can be ex

"The settlement is as fair as can be expected," said a member of the Strike Committee, "We cannot afford to keep thousands of people out of work any longer."
The matter was put to the meeting, and by a vote of 35 to 3 it was resolved to ratify the agreement. The strike was then formally declared off and all the unions were notlined.
The men who struck at St. Luke's Hospital went to work at once. The others will go back to-day.

went to work as not to-day.

The strike began on Feb. 18 by a general strike of the electrical workers for an eight-hour work day. The Electrical Contractors' Association refused, but offered to grant the eight-hour day on May 15. The union refused this, but offered to go back if the eight-hour day were granted on April 1. This the Electrical Contractors refused to consider.

on May 15. The union refused this, but offered to go back if the eight-hour day were granted on April 1. This the Electrical Contractors refused to consider.

The principal buildings involved in the sympathetic building strikes were as follows: St. Luke's Hospital, Morningside Park, near 110th street; Casuality and Fidelity Company's building, Cedar and Church streets; Amerigan Tract Society's building, Nassau and Sprince streets; Prescott building, Nassau and John streets; Wolf building, Liberty and William streets; Albemarle Hotel, Twenty-fourth street and Broadway; Coffee Exchange building, Hanover aquare; American Surety Company's building, Hanover aquare; American Surety Company's building, Hanover aquare; American Surety Company's building, Hanover and Fifth avenue; John Jacob Astor's new residence, Sixty-third street and Fifth avenue; the Yerkes mansion, Sixty-eighth street and Fifth avenue; Broadway and Cedar street Strikes on four of these buildings had already been settled. Agreements similar to the above were signed for the hod hoisters, the phisterers, and others. This agreement, according to Prasident J. R. Strong of the Electrical Contractors' Association, will throw from 200 to 300 electrical workers out in the cold.

"This is simply a defeat for the strikers," he said, "and the new union men will be organized without Mr. Hoadley. Delegate Onslow admitted that it was defeat, and said to me 'we made a mistake in ordering the sympathetic strikes, and we are throwing the electrical peo-

admitted that it was defeat, and said to me' we made a mistake in ordering the sympathetic strikes, and we are throwing the electrical people overboard to get it settled. No non-union men now at work will be discharged. We had 400 electrical workers at work, 100 of them union men. We can give present work to 75 or 100 more, so that will leave between 200 and 300 out in the cold."

A prominent architect said that the strike of the electrical workers was broken a week after it was started. At the end of that time the contractors, he said, had practically all the new men they needed, but this fact was kept quiet for fear it might have started more sympathetic strikes.

GAS METER WORKERS STRIKE. Union Men Were to Be Frozen Out the

The 150 gas meter workers employed in the American Gas Meter Company's factory in West I wenty-second street struck yesterday. Three weeks ago the company wanted to make reduction of 15 per cent, in wages. This the men refused to accept. Afterward, the strikers allege, the company opened a shop in Burlington, N. J., and sent non-union men there to teach native workmen the business in order to freeze Elected President of the Board by

wit the union men.

Word was sent to the men from a branch factory of the firm at Philadelphia, the strikers
say, and they also to the number of ninety are
on strike. All the strikers belong to the Meter
Workers' National Union. The wages they were
receiving were from \$14 to \$18 for a working
week of fifty-six and a half hours.

Wood Carvers for George Vanderblitte

Ten unemployed members of the Wood Carvers' Union, it was announced yesterday. have been engaged, through Walking Delegate Jacob E. Bausch, to do the wood carving in George Vanderbilt's new mansion at Bellmore, N. C. They are now on their way there, and will have a year's work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH. The Wants and Wishes of the People Should

Be Made Known to the Government, BERLIN, March 21.-The Emperor closed the sittings of the Prussian Council of State to-day. In his speech declaring the session at an end he

"After eight days of hard work and discussion we terminate our debates. It is not likely that we terminate our details. It is not likely that the results achieved will be satisfactory everywhere; yet the Government has its task set, and will use all means to find remedies for the agricultural distress which prevails. The debates of the Council have shown clearly what is possible to be obtained in this direction, and the materials collected will form a valuable basis for further measures. The Government will not hesitate to eliminate the proposals you have found impracticable, and I beg you to exert your influence so that the people shall first appeals to my Government for aid, redress, and improvement before their minds are excited by agliation. It is my intention when such appeals are made to summon immediately the Council to discuss these complaints, when the Government will forthwith legislate upon your recommendations.

The Council rejected Count Kanitz's grain monopoly proposal on the ground that it was inconsistent with the present position of the State in the matter of production, trade, and traffic. A system of State management of the grain trade, it was held, would be a source of the greatest discontent and damaging to the life of the State. the results achieved will be entisfactor; every

greatest discontent and damaging to the life of the State. Moreover, other branches could justly demand similar monopolistic treatment. The Council recommends The Council recommends protection of the sugar and spirit production and favors bimetal lism and a large rural credit system.

A New View of Life.

It is surprising how often the troubles of this life spring from indigestion. And more surprising how few people know it. You say, "I'm blue," or " My head feels queer," or "I can't sleep," or "Everything frets me." Nine times in ten indigestion is at the bottom of all your miseries, and a box of Ripans Tabules would give you a new view of life. Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if you lend the price (50 cents a box) to Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce at., New York.

NEW MEN IN CITY OFFICE.

STRONG MAKES E. C. O'BRIEN DOCK COMMISSIONER VERY PATLY.

Still That Bidn't Nail Senator Stapleton for a Vote Against the Lexow Bills-Minor Appointments by the Mayor. Mayor Strong named Edward C. O'Brien yeserday for Dock Commissioner to succeed drew J. White, removed, and Mr. O'Brien took the oath and went to work. Mr. O'Brien had been on the slate for several weeks, and the Platt Republicans had been looking for the appointment at any time, particularly as O'Brien is known to be an anti-Platt man and also comes from Wayback. The Platt men have been wont to deny the Mayor's political eleverness. When he chose the time between the binding by caucus rule of the Republican majority in the Senate to vote for the Lexow police bills and the vote thereon to name O'Brien for his \$5,000 job, some of them said that Col. Strong was clevered at the game of politics than they had suspected. Edward C. O'Brien is the special pretege of ex-Congressman James J. Belden, who used to e greatly interested in dredging plants in this harbor and in dredging for the Dock Depart ment in this city, and who was solicitous for M: O'Brien's appointment. Ex-Congressman Rel Stapleton, who agreed on Wednesday night to stand by the caucus decision, but who kicked when it came to a consideration of the bills seaterday. To be sure Senator Stapleton finally announced his intention of voting for the bills, but that was after Mr. Belden's other friend been made a Dock Commissioner, and the cleverest politician can't foresee how many times a day a Senator will change his mind. Mayor Strong stated positively that he did not appoint O'Brien to in fluence the action of Senator Stapleton on the Lexow bills. He said that Mr. O'Brien's name had been under consideration for several weeks and as he did not care to act hurriedly, he had had a poll of the shipping and real estate interests along the water front taken, with the result that he found but three persons who opposed the appointment. The only thing that had mil-

The new member of the Dock Board was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., about thirty-six years ago. He has always been more or less prominent in the Republican politics of Clinton county. which he represented in State Conventions for thirteen consecutive years, including 1894. thirteen consecutive years, including 1894. He was appointed Commissioner of Navigation by President Harrison in 1889, and his reports on the condition of the commerce of the country have been praised. As an Administration place holder O'Brien tried to get delegates to Minneapolis for Harrison in 1892 when he knew that Mr. Platt was hitterly opposed to Harrison's renomination. Since his return to private life the young man has been the representative of Stephen B. Elkins's coal and mining interests in this city, having an office at 1 Broadway. He always maintained his legal voting residence in Plattsburgh, however, although it is said that since Jan. I he has stated his intention of making New York city his home. He gives his residence as the Windsor Hotel, in which James J. Belden is interested. He did not vote from there for Strong and reform.

itated against the appointment, he said, is the

fact that O'Brien has resided in the city so short

Interested. He did not vote from there for Strong and reform.

Andrew J. White, whom Commissioner O'Brien succeeds, was a Police Justice from 1880, when Mayor Cooper appointed him, up to 1893, when Mayor Gilroy appointed him to the Dock Board. His term will expire May 1, 1899, 1893, when Mayor Gilroy appointed him to the Dock Board. His term will expire May 1, 1899, Four minor appointments were made by the Mayor yesterday. James M. Gano of 329 West Twenty-second street was appointed on Goo Goo recommendations a city marshal to succeed Thomas J. Blessing, a Tammany Hall man, assigned to the Eighth District Court. Jacob Sabin of 21 Forsyth street, a Republican recommended by Police Commissioner Murray, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of City Marshal Christian W. Wolf, and was assigned to duty in Justice Roesch's court. Henry Bloom, another of Commissioner Murray's men, residing at 10 Eldridge street, was appointed ealer of weights and measures, to succeed John N. Bogert, removed; salary 51, 200 a year. Emil Bach, a war veteran, was appointed clerk in the Municipal Cvil Service Hoard at a salary of \$1,900.

Maurice Featherson, Tammany Hall leader in the Twenty-second Assembly district, who has been Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works since William H. Burke resigned the place to become Police Justice in 1801, tendered his resignation to Commissioner Hookfield yesterday, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. Commissioner Hookfield said that he would probably appoint Edward P. North of the Twenty-third Assembly district to be Mr. Featherson's successor on April 1.

Street, Cleaning Commissioner Waring an-

wintrict to be Mr. Featherson's successor on April I.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring announced yesterday that be had selected from the three names sent him by the Civil Service Hoard Dr. John Rogers, Jr., for medical examiner, at a salary of \$720. The duties of the place consists of the examination of applicants for emperations. consists of the examination of applicants for em-ployment on the uniformed force. The law au-thorizes the appointment of three such exam-iners, of whom Dr. Rogers is the second, Dr. Fifer having been already appointed. Dr. Rog-ers is a son of John Rogers, the sculptor.

Phelan's Vote and His Own. There were two meetings of the Dock Board yesterday. The first, in the morning, was of a purely perfunctory nature. The other, which began at 1 P. M. and lasted about fifteen minutes, was crowded with lightning changes Commissioner Andrew J. White, after hearing that it was he, and not J. Sergeant Cram, who had been superseded by Commissioner O'Brien, departed in a hurry. Secretary Bocharty got word over the telephone that Mr. O'Brien would be down a few minutes before 1 o'clock.

When Mr. O'Brien came, Commissioner James J. Phelan and Mr. Docharty greeted and congratulated him. Then the meeting began, Mr. Phelan nominated Mr. O'Brien schonded the motion, and Mr. Docharty put it. Mr. Cram, being in Europe, couldn't vote, so the motion was carried unanimously—by the votes of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Phelan. Then Mr. Phelan was elected Treasurer. Before the meeting ended Mr. White's name had been taken off the door of his former room and the name of Mr. O'Brien substituted. that it was he, and not J. Sergeant Cram, wh

LI HUNG CHANG'S POWERS.

Japan Is Doubtful of Success to the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, March 21. A Central Newsdespatch from Shimonoseki says the credentials of the parties to the peace conference at that place were submitted yesterday and found to have been prepared in due form and to confer full powers on both sides. To-day's conference began at #:30 P. M. and ended at 4 o'clock. Li Hung Chang, with his suite, is quartered in a hotel. The Morning Post has this despatch from Yokohama:

"The consensus of opinion is that the success of the peace negotiatiations is doubtful. The military element, which is dominant, wants the war prosecuted until the victory shall be complete. In Parliament the feeling is the same. In the lower House notice has been given of a motion to the effect that the time to negotiate sease has not yet arrived.

A Hong Kong despatch to the didde says the Japanese bave blockaded the port of Tamsut, on the northwest coast of Formess.

A Central Naws despatch from Shanghai says that Japanese war vessels have been searching British and German merchantmen in the Guif of Fe thill for contraband of war.

The cruiser Folus has been ordered to lie at Ta-Ku to protect British interests. The Japanese deet has since retired from Ta-Ku, and the Chinese have a number of junks ready to be sunk at that place in order to block the entrance to the Fei Ho.

Washisuton, March 21. Vague hints are thown out in diplomatic circles to-day that Great Britain will prevent, if possible, any agreement between China and Japan which may result in a cession to the latter country of any part of Chineses territory proper. complete. In Parliament the feeling is the

a cession to the latter country of any part of Chineses territory proper.

The Japanese tovernment, so far as can be learned, will not demand a part of Manchuria, as one of the conditions of peace, but will be satisfied with the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei and the Island of Formosa. Intimations are thrown out here that Great Britain is trying to arrange with Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and France to embarrass the peace negotiations should they prove too favorable to Japan. Great Britain, it is believed, will take no overt action alone.

Should China for any reason decline to accept Japan's terms, the war against that empire will be pushed with redoubled vigor, and no cessation of bostilities will ensue until Pekin has been reached.

THE FESTIFAL AT NICE.

A New York Lady Takes the First Price

for Carriage Becoration, NICE, March 21. The mid-Lenten festival was celebrated to-day. In the battle of flowers

Queen Victoria and her party, who drove in from Cimiez, attracted more attention than all other visitors. The first prize for carriage decoration was given to Miss Van Buren of New York, whose victoria, driven tandem, had been transformed into an enormous cornucopia filled with flowers.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, the oldest general officer in the army, died in Detroit or Wednesday. He was born near Leesburgh, Va., June 13, 1809. In 1827 he was graduated from West Point, and assigned to the Sixth infantry For many years he was stationed on the frontle and was Adjutant of his regiment at the battle of the Had Axe River, on Aug. 2, 1832. As a Captain, in 1846-47, during the Mexican war, he commanded a Missouri volunteer initialion in California, and for his services there was brevetted Major and afterward Lieutenant brevetted Major and afterward Lieutenant-Colonel in 1847. During the following eight years he was engaged in various Indian expeditions, commanding the cavalry in the action of the Blue Water, Sept. 3, 1855. He commanded in Kaness during the troubles of 1850-57, and performed that delicate duty to the satisfaction of all. In the Utah expedition of 1850-57, and performed that delicate duty to the satisfaction of all. In the Utah expedition of 1850-57, and performed that delicate duty to the satisfaction of all. In the Utah expedition of 1850-57, he commanded the cavalry, and was made Colonel of the Second Dragons in the following year. At the beginning of the war between the North and South he declared that the Federal Government had a claim on his allegiance prior to that of his native State of Virginia. At the same time his son, John R. Cooke, gave up his commission in the regular army and Joined the Confederates, in whose service he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. All through the war father and son fought on opposite sides. They were not reconciled until shortly before the interact and son fought on opposite sides. They were not reconciled until shortly before the interact and son fought on opposite sides. They were not reconciled until shortly before the interact and son fought on opposite sides. They were not reconciled until shortly before the interact and son fought on opposite sides. They were not reconciled until shortly before the interact of Brigadier-General, and commanded all the regular cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. At the sleggo of Vorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg. Gaines's Mill, and Glendaie, he particularly distinguished himself. In 1867 he was brevetted Major-General for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion. In 1873 he was retired, having been in active service for more than forty-five years. Gen. Cooke wrote and published two books, "Scenes and Adventures in the Army" and "The Conquest of New Mexico and California: an Historical and Personal Narrative." olonel in 1847. During the following eight

Mrs. Abbie M. Gannet, authoress, ex-School Committee woman, and philanthropist, one of the best-known women in New England, died in Maiden, Mass., on Wednesday, She was born in North Brookfield, Mass., on July 8, 1845, and when quits vonus bases as in North Brookfield, Mass., on July 8, 1845, and when quite young became a school teacher. Her first duties were at Saginaw, Mich., after which she went to St. Louis. On Aug. 31, 1868, she married Capt. Wyllys Gannet of St. Louis. a nephew of the well-known Boston Unitarian clergyman, and himself a writer of some prominence. In 1871 the Gannets came East on account of Mrs. Gannet's failing health. For several years Mrs. Gannet was President of the Old and New, a literary club, and President of the Dante Literary Club. and President of the Dante Literary Club. and President of the She had also filled the Unitarian pulpit on a few occasions. Her elsays, poems, stories, and sketches have had a wide publication. She was the author of the poem. "Tis Love That Makes the World Go Round."

the author of the poem. "Tis Love That Makes the World Go Round."

The flags on the old and new City Halls in Jerrey City and on other public buildings were at balf mast yesterday out of respect for City Clerk John E. Scott, who died at 1:30 A.M. Mr. Scott seesth was not unexpected. He had been aliting for ten days, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned a week ago. As soon as Mayor Wanser heard of his death he ordered the City Clerk's office closed, and directed the flags raised at half mast and the front of the City Hall draped in mourning. Mr. Scott was 50 years old. At the age of 14 he became assistant to City Clerk George W. Cassidy, and nine years later, in 1865, when Mr. Cassidy was elected County Clerk, Mr. Scott was chosen to succeed him. He has remained in the office continuously since then, being reflected every year by the Board of Adiermen without rogard to the political complexion of the Board. If he had lived until the coming May he would have been thirty years in office. He leaves a widow and four children.

been thirry years in office. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow Strong, widow of Joseph M. Strong, died on Wodnesday at her home at 1,048 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Strong was a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Livingston Manor. She was the daughter of Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. George Williamson, and Mrs. Arosomena, all of this city, and of Miss Caroline Livingston of Paris. Thirty-eight years ago she married Joseph M. Strong, who belongs to the same family as Mayor Strong. Her surviving children are J. Montgomery Strong, Van Brugh Strong, Philip A. Strong, and Mrs. Harvey Spencer, The funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Kingston, N. Y.

Stephen W. R. Cooper died on Wednesday at helden and 218 West Efficiency.

ment will be at Kingston, N. Y.

Stephen W. R. Cooper died on Wednesday at his home at 318 West Fifty-first street of heart disease. Mr. Cooper was born in Coto, N. Y., in 1825. He was graduated from Union College, and subsequently practised law in Auburn. In 1858 he came to this city, and for a long period was the law partier of Andrew J. Roc. with whom he made a specialty of commercial law. Mr. Cooper was a member of the Committee of Seventy of Tweed's time, and was one of the reform Board of Aldermen of 1873-74. In 1876 he ran for State Senator in the old Seventeenth Assembly district, but was defeated by Eugene Ives, the Tammany candidate.

Henry Coppée, LL. D. acting President of

Ives, the Tammany candidate.

Henry Coppée, LL, D., acting President of Lehigh University, died yesterday in Bethlehem, Pa., of heart disease, aged 74. He was in the class of 39 at Yale, and graduated at West Point in 1845. He was prevetted Captain for gailant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. He was professor of English literature at the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1896, and was then elected President of Lehigh University. He resigned in 1875, and habeen acting President since Dr. Lamberton's death. At the time of his death he was Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, having been first appointed in 1874.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Youngs, widow of Daniel.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Youngs, widow of Daniel C. Youngs, died at her home in Oyster Hay, L., yesterday, of heart failure, Mrs. Youngs was

I., yesterday, of heart failure, Mrs. Youngawas the mother of William J. Younga, member of the Republican State Committee for the First district. She was 73 years old, and was a daughter of Daniel Smith of Hog Island and a lineal descendant of Sir John Underhill.

Cyrus Forter Smith, a grandson of the first Mayor of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 173 Carroll street, in that city, in his thirty-sixth year. He was a veteran of the Hamilton Club. He served for some time as Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Traction Company.

Ludwig Frank, editor of the German edition of the Morning Journal, died at his home, at 128 East Sixty-second street, early yesterday morn-ing of heart disease. He was taken ill on reach-ing home after his night's work at his deak, and died shortly afterward. His age was 54, He was a widower. Joseph Rudd, who was formerly a member of the shipping firm of Woodhouse & Rudd, died on Wednesday at his home, 756 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year.

THE RISING IN SALFADOR.

Prompt Dealing with the Leaders-Guiter. rez's Fall Predicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21. The steamer San Blas, which arrived late last night from Panama and way ports, brings confirmatory news of the uprising in Salvador against President Guiterrez, the shooting of Chief of Police Vasquez of San Salvador, and the imprisonment of the enemies of Guiterrez. The Dario Official, the Government organ, gives an account of the con-spiracy and says that Vasquez was shot while

spiracy and says that trying to escape.

President Guiterrez has caused fifty or one hundred people to be arrested. A number of prominent people have been sent to juli, and strict orders have been given that no news shall be given out that is not supervised by the Government. rument. According to Davio Official, "certain dastardly

According to David Official, "certain distardly conspirators in Congress have tried to overthrow the Fresident," and Ezeta's friends are supposed to be among these alleged rascals.

The Spanish editor of the Franama Stor and Herabi attributed the dislike for Guiterrez to the feeling that the Ezetas did not have a fair show. The early fall of Guiterrez is predicted by all Central American newspapers published outside of Salvador.

Two Women Run Down by a Truck. Mrs. Eliza Brunjes, 55 years old, of 6 King street, and her daughter Lizzle, 32 years old, of

of West Sixteenth street, were run down by a big double truck while crossing Desbrosses street at Hudson street yesterdsy afternoon. They were both cut and bruised, and had to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The truckman escaped



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STOMACHS.

"Fil tell you what, Mr. Secretary of Legation, take half the time to eat that you take to drawl out your words, chew your food half as much as you do your tobacco, and you'll be well in a month. I never saw a Yankee yet that didn't

An American official, suffering from dyspepsia, consulted the great Dr. Abernethy on the subject, and that's what the Doctor said to him, Many years ago that was. But there was some truth in it then; and our English critics say there's truth in it now. Still, we can hit back; for the leading English physicians of to-day, from Dr. Fothergill to Dr. Nathaniel Edward Yorke-Davies, are writing banks to teach the English people how to cure dyspensia and to keep from dying of the gont one of its consequences. Now, dyspensis has two chief forms. Let's talk of them straignt and short.

First, the atopic; that is weak digestion. Inthe blood (in plenty) can't be in two places at once. We Americans retain it in the brain. For we will work with our heads and nerves, you know, whother our stomachs like it or not. This makes the dyspepsis of the student, the business and professional man, the worried man, and the majority of women.

But we must eat. Air, yes! So we throw food, often unsorted and in excess, into this wenk, pale, flaceld, unwarmed stomach, and presently bring on the second stage of the trouble -acute, inflammatory dyspensia, or gastrie catarrh. with symptoms and results which make life a terror. Ask anybody who has it.

Even much eating and much chewing won't answer now. The mischief is done. The stomach must have the distinct and direct help that lies only in the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, prepared by the Mt. Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers, to meet this precise condition. In the way of a remedy it is a maryel. Containing the medicinal principles of care mountain herbs, culfivated by these people, it allays pain, promotes a free flow of the gastric secretion, gives immediate relief, and works a radical cure. It is new in theory and in its mode of action.

A lady, who requests us to withhold her name for the present, says: "In the spring of 1888 I fell into a low, weak state. I was always tired and sleepy and much troubled with dizzy spelis. in the morning I would have a fearfully bad taste in my mouth. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain and tightness of the chest. All I ate seemed to turn sour and rose in my throat as a burning acid. Cold, clammy sweats broke out all over me, leaving me quite exhausted. I got so weak I could barely walk about, and often when outdoors swooned and fell in the street. At times I thought I would go crazy with the pain in my head. For months I lived on milk, sago, and such things. At last Fgrow so feeble and wasted I could do no work. I was in the care of several physicians successively and took mane medithree mouths ago I began to use the Shaker Digestive Cordial, through the recommendation of a friend who knew the Shakers and believed in them. An improvement began at once-my appetite was better, my food di-gested and did me good. At this date (Feb. 15, 1895) I am well; can attend to my household duties and eat anything."

Trial bottles of the Cordial enough to show its value ten cents. For sale by nearly all

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Szumowska's Recital. Miss Antoinette Szumowska, a young Polish planist, who has for the last five years been a pupil of Mr. Paderewski, gave a recital vestercert Hall. It is significant of the interest felt in this newcomer that the hall was crowded with an audience composed of the best known connoisseurs of music in the city, and that she was twice encored at the end of her programme. The scheme was a typical Paderewski one, made up from the standard works of standard composers, perhaps carrying less weight in difficulty of execution than most programmes assorted by the great planist for him-self would do, but still showing such works as "Carnaval" by Schumann, Sonata Opus 100 by

Beethoven, the Thirteenth Rhapsody of Liszt, and groups of small pieces by Chopin and Mendelssohn. Miss Szumowska performed all these things in a very musicianly manner. She is decidedly the refined and Fareful artist at each and every moment her playing being particularly pure in its ione quality and especially neat and elegant in style. In many phrases she reminds the listener strongly of her teacher, whom it is probable she would desire to imitate as closely as possible. This intense resemblance quickly vanishes, however, to leave what is clearly discernible in every movement of Miss Szumowska, the rigid teaching and exact method of Paderewski.

That feature of plane playing too often mis-Beethoven, the Thirteenth Rhapsosty of Liszt. That feature of plane playing too often mis-

That feature of plano playing too often misunderstood or neglected by planists, the management of pedal effects, is excellently under the control of this young artist, her tone being dry and never blurred. Heratyle is assured and crystallized, so that she has arrived in one sense of the word at the maturity of artistic endeavor. Yet she is neither very warm in expression nor very broad in her effects, nor has she much dramatic feeling to inspire her phrases. Her admirable qualities lie more within the domain of the head than of the heart, and incline her toward the possession of such merit as comes through steady pose and calmness, dignity, reserve, a good sense of proportion in the matter of light and shade, and, of course, facility and endurance, both of which latter qualities belong to her in considerable degree. There is no trace of sorrow, or any faint conception of it; no hint of anything movind in Misa szumowsha's renderings. The Disse-Calvé spirit is not here; she can understand and picture only the unemotional kinds of music. For her sunshine and dowers and butterflies and spring are the satisfut real things of life. So it happened that the Carnaval. Theme Varié, all of which needed none but cheerful colors on the tone-palette, were her best efforts, if perhajis, we except the two Liest Rapasdies, that are simply displays of strength and technique.

mini technique.

Miss Szimowska's presence and manners are in the highest degree charming, and this winning appearance is undoubtedly a great source of satisfaction to her kudiences.

Alvary's Benefit.

A crowded house was assembled in the Metropolitan last evening on the occasion of Mr. Max Alvary's benefit. Alvary sang on this occasion his favorite role of Sig-fried, which has so often been commended that it is superfluous to do more than record the bare fact of its performance, There was nothing especially notable about this extra representation except the enthusiastic regard that was shown in such full measure for the favorite tenors giving the occasion the char-

the favorite tenor, giving the occasion the character of an ovation.

This was the one hundredth time that Alvary had sung Sofficol. The festivations of the entainment concentrated itself into the form of a speech made in flattering honor of Alvary's artistic triumples, and in the presentation of a souvenir.

This was in the shape of a gold-box, the donor being a rich friend of the tenor. A remarkable innovation was that of having a picture of the audience taken by flashight.

Flowers and wreaths in abundance with unlimited applause adorned the entertainment.

Concert at the Lambert Conservatory.

A concert of much interest and of real artistic merit was given last evening at Mr. Alexander Lambert's conservatory, for the purpose of showing how far in the art of pinno playing a pupil of sixteen years of age, Miss Florence Terrell, had already advanced, It was, indeed, proved fo be a long distance; for the young woman has practically conquered the difficulties of technique which menace planists, and she plays places which make the largest demands in the direction of power and facility with absolute case and much smoothness of finish. These good results are nartially due to the perseverance of the ambitious assidant for public favor, but they are still more the outcome of unlimited patience and intelligent skill on the part of her energetic teacher.

Miss Terrell had the able assistance of Miss Carlotta Desvignes, contraite, who sang with much beauty of tone, great-power, and admirable taste songs of all descriptions, in all styles, and in many languages; of Herr Hegner, violoncello, who made a profoundly agreeable impression by his soulful playing, and of Mr. Louis von Gaertner, violinist. showing how far in the art of pinno playing

Distafectors in Blue and Brass. At a special meeting of the Board of Health

yesterday it was ordered that the officials known as disinfectors shall hereafter wear blue uni-forms with brass buttons, and shall be prohib-ited from entering saloons while on duty.